THE DAILY COMMERCIAL,
PUBLISHED BY
THE COMMERCIAL PRINTING COMPANY,
OFFICE, 76 FIFTH AVENUE,
(OPPOSITE POSTOFFICE.)
C. D. BRIGHAM, - - - - - *Editor.*
R. D. THOMPSON, *Business Manager.*
TERMS OF THE DAILY:
Single Copy..... 3 Cents.
Delivered by Carrier (per week)..... 25 Cents.
Subscribers by Mail, (per year)..... $10 00.
☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.
☞ Letters on Business, Subscriptions, &c., address
THE COMMERCIAL, PITTSBURGH.

## LOCAL NOTICES.

**Fine Dress Shirts**
Made to order from measure at Putnam & Adams's Gent's Furnishing Depot, 72 Fifth Avenue, opposite Postoffice. tf

**Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s**
Oregon Brewery is on Stevenson street, near Fifth avenue.

**A Further Proof**
Of the efficacy of HOFF'S MALT EXTRACT, we beg to refer to the great number of American, not to speak of European, physicians who have either used it in their own families, or prescribed it for their patients, in every case with the most happy results. MWS

**Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s**
Ales are considered the best in the market.

**"There's No Such Word as Fail!"**
This is absolutely true of DOOLEY'S CHEMICAL BAKING POWDER, for so perfect is the combination of the ingredients entering into its manufacture, that good biscuits, rolls, or pastry, both light and nutritious, can be made every time. It is always already, always reliable, and requires but half the quantity of those of ordinary manufacture, and is, consequently, cheaper. For sale in packages to meet the wants of all, by grocers generally. MWS

**If You Are Not Pleased**
With the Ale you are using, try Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s Cream Ale.

**Country Merchants**
Save money every day by purchasing their Drugs and Medicines at McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street. *Observe the Red Signs.*

**Pier, Dunnals & Co.'s**
Oregon Ales are unsurpassed in flavor and appearance.

**Buy Your White Lead and Paints**
At McClarran & McKennan's Drug Store, 85 Market street, corner of Diamond, near Fifth street, and save money.

**Pier, Dunnals & Co.**
Guarantee their Ales to be perfectly pure and free from deleterious compounds.

## FIRST EDITION.
12 O'CLOCK, M.

## WASHINGTON.
### Charleston Custom House Trouble.

**Cause of Mackay's Removal—Effort to Split Republican Party in Maryland—Interesting Libel Suits—Our Credit Abroad—Money offered the Government—The Dent Movement in Mississippi—Cheering State of Affairs in Louisiana—Circular from Secretary Boutwell—Importation of Coolies Forbidden, except by Voluntary Emigration.**

**Special Dispatch to the Commercial.**
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 24, 1869.

**The Charleston Custom House.**

The rumpus reported from Charleston, S. C., about the Custom House at that place, was not wholly unexpected by officials and others here, who understood the circumstances. Antagonist upon Mackey's removal. Since his defeat for United States Senator he is reported as acting against the interest of the Republican party, and as being a source of serious trouble to Governor Scott. The 13th inst. Admiral Hoff had an interview with Governor Scott, and on the 14th inst. the Governor returned the visit, and official salutes were interchanged. Admiral Hoff made a thorough examination of the circumstances attending the murder of Counselman. The Admiral stated that he could not resist the clamor of the volunteers for their blood, and consequently their execution on the ground of the late Captain General Dulce's proclamation declaring filibusters pirates. Admiral Hoff severely condemned their execution without trial, and made a sharp protest against it. The Governor agreed to allow prisoners to be tried in future, but orders have been issued to the Spaniards not to bring in prisoners hereafter, but to kill them on the spot. The squadron left Santiago de Cuba on the 16th, and arrived here yesterday.

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## NEWS SUMMARY.

*BY TELEGRAPH.*

The Ways and Means Committee leave San Francisco on the 28th for Oregon. They will visit Virginia City and the White Pine Mines *en route*.

Senator Hendricks, of Indiana, was serenaded in San Francisco Friday night, by his Democratic friends, but declined to make a speech.

The State Convention of the Grand Army of the Republic was held in San Francisco on Friday. The Order is reported to be in a healthy financial condition.

The crop reports from Southern Georgia and Florida are very cheering. Numerous specimens of the new cotton crop have been received.

A train on the Connecticut River Railroad ran off the track, north of Holyoke, on Saturday afternoon. Only three persons were hurt.

The Nashville *State Journal* published on Saturday afternoon a letter from Mr. Boutwell, Secretary of the Treasury, to Mr. Stokes, in which he says he is greatly interested in Southern success, believing that the future political character and general prosperity of Tennessee depend largely upon the continuance of the Republican party in power. He regards the supporters of Stokes as the true Republican party of Tennessee, and condemns the Republican supporters of Senter, because they are united with the enemies of the Republican party.

Thomas Sherman, many years head Master of the Boston English high school, died suddenly of heart disease at Dedham last evening.

The sand bank on the branch of the Central Railroad at Illion, New York, caved in Saturday morning between eight and nine o'clock, and buried several workmen. One is still supposed to lie beneath the sand. The others were rescued more or less injured, one of them, David Sullivan, it is feared, fatally.

The paper warehouse of Whitman & Co., in Nashville, was destroyed by fire on Saturday morning, together with a great part of its contents. An adjoining house was also burned. Loss $20,000; covered by insurance.

The Cohen tobacco case, in which the defendants were charged with the violation of the revenue laws, was decided in New York on Saturday. The Commissioner ordered that through the public press that Elisha C. Sprague had acquiesced in the judgment of the Court at Wheaton, Illinois, which required him to pay forty thousand dollars to Miss Amanda J. Craig, of Cincinnati, for breach of promise, that gentleman has appealed to the Supreme Court of Illinois for a writ of error in the case.

### THE UNEXPENDED BALANCE.

**Views of the Republican Press—The Danger of Corruption.**

The Washington *Reporter*, in an article on "The Unexpended Balance," says:

"To-day we have ample reason to believe the Impeaching Trinity politicians—about which we have heard so much—is using this very money to further their corrupt machinations. At this time the influences are at work to keep the Treasury open another quarter of a year, and the toll won money of the people is being used to effect their own robbery. It is charged—and with great show of truth—that to those influences is attributed the flagrant outrage perpetrated upon this county in the late election, and like operations have manifested themselves in other districts over the State. Our Legislative nominees are pledged to the passage of a law placing the balance unexpended in the Treasury under the control of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, and that pledge will be redeemed. It is certainly wish that every other district in the Commonwealth had the same opportunity to watch the men who are doing so, but we fear all districts have not the watchfulness of the Treasury 'ring' have been successful.

Now we know that politicians will connect and combine for their own ends, but we do object to their taking the peoples money from the treasury to use for their ends against them. We trust the people will take the matter in hand, and by overwhelming petitions in mass convention, cause the legislature to make proper disposition of the balance in the Treasury. The struggle is a desperate one, the fruits of many a day of toil and night of watching, depend upon it. We meet the corrupt plans of scheming politicians. We protest against diverting the people's money from its proper purpose, and respectfully request that those to which it is now appropriated. As the matter stands now the people are merely furnishing an-munition to be used against themselves.

The Lawrence County *Journal* says:—"Now that the people of this State have become aware of the fact that for several years past large balances of the State funds have been left in the hands of the Treasurer after the annual appropriations have been paid, which balance has been used for purposes foreign to it, it is important that they should so express themselves at the polls as will compel by the next Legislature efficiently protecting the funds of the Commonwealth. The first thing that should be attended to is the vacancy of the Treasurer. Make this a fair contest, and let the people understand the responsibilities of the position. If it is thought best that the Treasurer should be bonded, let it be fixed at a sum sufficiently respectable to leave no excuse for the use of the State funds by the bondsmen for speculative combination. Then see to it that provision is made by law for the balance that may be paid into the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall use it in liquidating the debt, if in the third story of the cake any balance be placed in good and responsible banks, at not less than six per cent. upon hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, and not to be more than four per cent., this interest to be placed to the credit of the State, instead of being paid to individuals, as in the past. A little effort this year will be cleaned up, the Treasurer's books show a balance, and the commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be alone responsible for funds, with they are only allowed to appropriate in liquidation of the debt. The whole financial system of the State be materially improved by the passage of the bill, and those who have heretofore used it for corrupt political purposes."

Referring to the danger to the Republican party in this State from corrupting influences, the Washington *Reporter* says: "No party, however glorious its history may have been in the past, can long survive when corruption begins to fester in its midst; when selfishness and a thirst for spoils gain ascendency in the minds of its leaders, and the honest and virtuous of its rank and file made only to subserve the purposes and advantages of the few. Disaffection and discord will soon result. It will not do to conceal the fact that there was a large measure befallen the Republican party. It is due to the part of true wisdom to open our eyes to the fact and understand the remedy. It is the height of madness to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people, with the purpose of blinding them to what is passing. They see with enough keenness when they are being robbed and pundered by many of the men whom they formerly trusted and followed with unquestioning confidence. Political corruptionists may complain as they will of the suicidal policy of the party, but the people are not public men. The right way is the proper way, and moreover in the end it is the *politic* way. Let party rule be maintained by honest means, and let silence is its true friend who shouts behind the warning of danger. Darkness it would well serve the purposes of certain leaders, but the people have only to look around them to see that they are standing on the brink like a limestone. Thereare some men at its head now who are leading the party on to disgrace and ruin, and who if that is accomplished will glory over their work. Now is the time for the honest masses to declare themselves, and let them do it in no uncertain manner."

### The St. Paul Fur Market---Heavy Purchases.

Heretofore almost the entire Red river furs have been bonded through and shipped direct to agents in London and Leipsic, but the St. Paul *Pioneer* announces a change. It says:

"Of course it has been very difficult for our merchants to break into this arrangement, but this season they determined to do so if money would tempt the Red river men to sell in St. Paul, if not, to purchase as much as they could against them. We trust the people will take the matter in hand, and by overwhelming petitions in mass convention, cause the legislature to make proper disposition of the balance in the Treasury. The struggle is a desperate one, the fruits of many's day of toil and night of watching depend upon it. We meet the corrupt plans of scheming politicians. We protest against diverting the people's money from its proper purpose, and respectfully request that those to which it is now appropriated. As the matter stands now the people are merely furnishing an-munition to be used against themselves.

The Lawrence County *Journal* says:—"Now that the people of this State have become aware of the fact that for several years past large balances of the State funds have been left in the hands of the Treasurer after the annual appropriations have been paid, which balance has been used for purposes foreign to it, it is important that they should so express themselves at the polls as will compel by the next Legislature efficiently protecting the funds of the Commonwealth. The first thing that should be attended to is the vacancy of the Treasurer. Make this a fair contest, and let the people understand the responsibilities of the position. If it is thought best that the Treasurer should be bonded, let it be fixed at a sum sufficiently respectable to leave no excuse for the use of the State funds by the bondsmen for speculative combination. Then see to it that provision is made by law for the balance that may be paid into the hands of the commissioners of the sinking fund, who shall use it in liquidating the debt, if in the third story of the cake any balance be placed in good and responsible banks, at not less than six per cent. upon hundred thousand dollars, at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, and not to be more than four per cent., this interest to be placed to the credit of the State, instead of being paid to individuals, as in the past. A little effort this year will be cleaned up, the Treasurer's books show a balance, and the commissioners of the Sinking Fund will be alone responsible for funds, with they are only allowed to appropriate in liquidation of the debt. The whole financial system of the State be materially improved by the passage of the bill, and those who have heretofore used it for corrupt political purposes."

Referring to the danger to the Republican party in this State from corrupting influences, the Washington *Reporter* says: "No party, however glorious its history may have been in the past, can long survive when corruption begins to fester in its midst; when selfishness and a thirst for spoils gain ascendency in the minds of its leaders, and the honest and virtuous of its rank and file made only to subserve the purposes and advantages of the few. Disaffection and discord will soon result. It will not do to conceal the fact that there was a large measure befallen the Republican party. It is due to the part of true wisdom to open our eyes to the fact and understand the remedy. It is the height of madness to attempt to throw dust in the eyes of the people, with the purpose of blinding them to what is passing. They see with enough keenness when they are being robbed and pundered by many of the men whom they formerly trusted and followed with unquestioning confidence. Political corruptionists may complain as they will of the suicidal policy of the party, but the people are not public men. The right way is the proper way, and moreover in the end it is the *politic* way. Let party rule be maintained by honest means, and let silence is its true friend who shouts behind the warning of danger. Darkness it would well serve the purposes of certain leaders, but the people have only to look around them to see that they are standing on the brink like a limestone. Thereare some men at its head now who are leading the party on to disgrace and ruin, and who if that is accomplished will glory over their work. Now is the time for the honest masses to declare themselves, and let them do it in no uncertain manner."

### The St. Paul Fur Market---Heavy Purchases.

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## SECOND EDITION.
4 O'CLOCK, A. M.

## EUROPE.
### BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

**Carlist Agitation in Spain—Martial Law Declared—Interesting News from South America—Lopez in a Strong Position—Political Affairs in France—The Peabody Statue Unveiled—Rumored Rupture between the Sultan and Viceroy—Army and Navy of Greece to be Reduced.**

**Martial Law in Spain.**

MADRID, July 25.—The Government has issued a decree reviving and putting in force the martial law of April, 1821.

**South America.**

LONDON, July 24.—Dates from Rio Janeiro of June 25th state that Lopez was in the mountains in a strong position with 5,000 men. The revolution in Uruguay continued. President Balta had marched into the interior again to meet Carabello, who was at the head of the insurgents.

**Marriages of Bavarians.**

MUNICH, BAVARIA, July 24.—The ministry and prominent members of the Bavarian Diet have pledged themselves to support a bill based on a negotiation with Herr Roster, Bavarian Consul at Chicago, recognizing as valid all the legal bearings of marriages of Bavarians in the United States, without the previous consent of the home Government; but the right of Bavarian citizenship is not to be immediately accorded to the wife of an alien by reason of her marriage.

**French Politics.**

LONDON, July 23.—A meeting of the Irreconciliables was held yesterday in Paris, M. Thiers, who attempted to lead, communicated the draft of an address to be issued in their name, to the electors of France. The meeting, however, rejected the address, to the mortification of M. Thiers.

The French Assembly will not be reconvened until October. The Senate will remain in session the greater part of August for the purpose of carrying out the changes in the Constitution, of which fifty-two are suggested.

A message from the Emperor to the Senate is shortly expected. A strong opposition is developed by the Conservatives, but it is thought it will be finally carried.

The Ministers are hard at work drawing up drafts of laws to be substituted to the Senate, the Corps Legislatif reserving to itself only the right of veto. The changes in the laws will be made more liberal even than proposed in his late message.

Prince Napoleon intends delivering an important speech in the Senate on the subject of the new reforms, which he regards as hardly full enough.

**The Peabody Statue Unveiled.**

The Prince of Wales unveiled the Peabody statue in London this afternoon, with imposing ceremonies. Minister Motley, the Lord Mayor and Miss Cottis were among the speakers. An immense crowd witnessed the ceremony.

**A Pugilistic Lord.**

Lord Carrington has been found guilty of assault and battery on Mr. Murray, and bound over to keep the peace. The assertion was made in defense that the peerage laws are invoked in this interference and aggression I mean to submit, as you are aware, for such adjudication as your lordships' wisdom may see to be equivalent. I have avoided, as far as in my lay, pursuing its issues through any personal altercation. I shall under no circumstances resort to any penal enactes, how satisfied so ever I may be that reasonable causes for the same may exist. I must content myself, in the name of God and His Church, with entertaining a solemn protest against acts and temper so derogatory to the dignity of our office, our conflicting brotherhood, the peace of the church and the well-being of the Catholic body in all its members. Such is the great head to my unworthy charge. I therefore solemnly, as far as I can, to give it lawful and moral weight, and violating, I trust, no past claim of fraternal courtesy, in the city and diocese unceremoniously thrust upon me, do protest against every visiting and sitting for diocese to the manner within its bounds.

**"Shakspeare in Pittsburgh."**

The Philadelphia *Press* of Friday reviews, under the above caption, our townsman, Alex. McIlwaine's commentary on Shakspeare's Hamlet, and says: "Mr. McIlwaine says: 'For a long time Shakespearean amateurs and scholars have puzzled over a lost word in the text of the great poet, occurring in the famous passage, commencing 'Oh, that this too too solid flesh would melt,' &c., in which Hamlet bewails his mother's hasty and unfeeling

# The Daily Commercial.

MONDAY, JULY 26, 1869.

PACKER has consented to come down with the stamps. He told the "ASA PACKER Club," which is made up largely of the boys who will not be put off with promises, in Philadelphia the other night, that "if we fail it shall not be through anything wanting in me." This evidently means that he will honor all drafts drawn on him. So all the boys have to do is to proceed to draw, and while they are about it, they should draw liberally. It is the only way to find out whether ASA means business.

BROWNLOW has addressed a letter to the colored voters of Tennessee, advising them to vote for SENTER, who, he predicts, will be elected Governor by an overwhelming majority. He denies that Gen. GRANT is for STOKES, and alleges that "President GRANT will be entirely satisfied with SENTER's success, and will find in SENTER and his friends honest and earnest supporters of his administration." The fiery Senator avails himself of the opportunity to say that he does not want the good opinion of those who deem him capable of forming a coalition with ANDREW JOHNSON.

AN interesting complication is likely to arise in Virginia. Gen. CANBY has determined to put the test oath to the members of the new Legislature, which, if rigidly adhered to, will throw out enough to place the WELLS faction in the majority in the Legislature, where two United States Senators are to be elected. But the Conservative and the otherwise dominant party, do not intend to submit, and will appeal to the President against Gen. CANBY's course. The whole thing hinges on a legal construction of the Supplemental Reconstruction act, and as to this the Attorney General's opinion is to be obtained.

THE hanging of the colored man EDWARDS, in St. Louis, on Friday, was the most harrowing scene which the death penalty has inflicted for many a month. The poor wretch was undoubtedly strangled to death, his contortions being absolutely indescribable. If this form of the death penalty must be continued, it seems that the very least that those who are for it can do, is to insist that the hanging *shall* be done with decency, and that the operation shall in all cases be intrusted to hands that will save the age in which we live from as much unnecessary shame as possible, the mildest form of hanging being sufficiently shameful.

WORD has gone out that the Tennessee election is going to result in the return of ANDREW JOHNSON to the United States Senate, through an alliance between him and the SENTER faction. The disgust which has everywhere followed this report has compelled the Nashville *Press*, the SENTER organ, to put forth a denial. It declares that SENTER does not desire JOHNSON's return to the Senate; and for the satisfaction of distant friends, declares that "JOHNSON's public career is ended forever," and that there "is not the smallest danger" of his ever being sent to the Senate from that State. All of which is very cheering, but we can tell better by-and-by.

THE selection of GALBRAITH, of Erie, to be Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, instead of RANDALL or any of the strikers who had made up their minds to "go for" ASA's money, is a cute turn against the phlebotomists. Nevertheless, ASA will have to come down. Nominated for and by his money, he will have to shell out. He is clearly in the hands of the faithful, who have only to make their wants known to have them supplied. It is a good year for the strikers of the party, and if they don't improve the present chance, they need not expect another. The Democratic candidate's wealth is said to exceed twenty million dollars. So much money locked up and useless becomes a public injury. In this view of the case, it is understood that the faithful all over the State, especially in the cities, propose to be the medium of putting some of it in circulation. Why not? The thing is not only feasible, but according to human nature. So, ASA, prepare to open your bags, or to go under!

AN "experienced and well known cotton broker" in Louisville publishes in the Boston *Traveller* his views of the next cotton crop. After enumerating the adverse causes, principally the floods in the Southwest, he says: "If we add to this wide spread destruction of the cotton crop throughout the very best regions of Texas, the meagre promise afforded by much of Arkansas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama, it will be difficult for the experienced merchant or manufacturer to see in the future any clear and satisfactory demonstration of more than 2,500,000 bales, even if no worm appears. It would be safer to fix the estimate at 2,000,000 bales, and work accordingly. Last year we had Georgia estimated by the class of writers above mentioned at 300,000, then at 275,000, and so on as the season advanced, down to 250,000 bales; not to mention some very confident gentlemen who made still larger figures. Now it is shown by careful examination to be between 200,000 and 225,000 bales." He, therefore, says that mill owners, if they are wise, "will buy early."

IN the Tioga and Potter legislative district, the Republicans have nominated for re-election to the House of Representatives, Messrs. B. B. STRANG, of Tioga, and J. B. NILES, of Potter. As to Mr. NILES, we have very little knowledge, but Mr. STRANG last winter made a reputation for himself as being one of the most prominent and influential members in promoting extravagant and profligate legislation. He was a "ring" man to all intents and purposes, and to the extent of his ability. He should not have been nominated, and now that he is nominated, every Republican voter in this strong Republican district, who has at heart the cause of legislative reform and retrenchment, should cast a vote against him. The interests of the party will be promoted to a greater extent by his defeat than by his election. This is the time to begin the work of weeding out unfaithful representatives, and Mr. B. B. STRANG is a first class man of the order, to commence with. Tioga is a strong Republican district, but it is not strong enough to afford to keep a STRANG in the Legislature.

THE point for which Secretary BOUTWELL is heading, and which he is nearing, is the funding of the public debt at a lower rate of interest. From abroad we hear that our credit, good as it was before, is strengthening under the demonstrated results of the policy which has ruled since General GRANT's inauguration. The country is progressing in thrift. Never before were we so energetic and bold in building new and important railroads; labor is fairly employed, and most descriptions of legitimate business are receiving good returns on the capital employed. We are reducing the debt at a remarkable rate; too rapidly perhaps at the present rate of interest, except as a step preliminary to the funding process. But perhaps the cause that is conducing to debt reduction and credit strengthening, is the fact that stealing of the revenues has been so nearly stopped, and economy and honesty in disbursing them are fully observed. It is well enough to keep these things in mind. They pretty effectually answer the critics of General GRANT, who have only to complain that they or some of their families are not in office.

### ECCLESIASTICAL AND CIVIL LAW.

Bishop WHITEHOUSE's Ecclesiastical Court, for the trial of the Rev. Mr. CHENEY, came so suddenly to grief, under an injunction from a civil tribunal, before which, quite unexpectedly, it found itself arraigned as a defendant, that the turn of affairs was little less than ridiculous. The Ecclesiastical gentlemen, with the Bishop at their head, must have been quite chop-fallen, and it is not certain that in their bewilderment they have not got themselves into fresh trouble by meeting and adjourning in the face of the mandate of the civil court to desist from all further proceedings. The ground of the injunction was that the Bishop's court had no jurisdiction, and was not canonical in its proceedings. The bill also recites an alleged interview of the Bishop of the diocese with Mr. CHENEY, at which the Rev. Bishop is stated to have threatened Mr. CHENEY with deposition, and to have insisted that no clergyman who had signed the protest—which act was an alleged insult to the Bishop—would be eligible as a member of the court.

The principle laid down by the Court is that "it is only when it is alleged that the "(ecclesiastical) tribunal is proceeding un-"canonically, or has pronounced judgment "uncanonically, or for a cause for which the "party was not liable to discipline, that the "civil Courts interfere, either by *mandamus* "or injunction." By implication this is asserting it to be the province and duty of the civil Court to determine, on the argument of such an injunction, whether the canons of the Episcopal Church require the rector to use the word "regenerate" in administering baptism, and make him liable to discipline for an omission to do so; whether the mode of selecting the Court has been canonical; whether the defendant in an ecclesiastical trial is entitled to challenge assessors "for favor" who have expressed opinions on the merits of the question to be tried; and, finally, whether, after the selection of a Court, the defendant is entitled to time and notice to prepare for trial. This is a state of things which Bishop WHITEHOUSE did not contemplate, and the principle here laid down may be of interest to ecclesiastical bodies in general proposing to try independent thinking and independent acting brethren.

### ONLY GIVE THEM A CHANCE.

It is not often, these days—nor has it been for the last dozen or fifteen years, that the Democratic party has got possession of the Legislatures of any of the Northern States. They had absolute control of the Southern Legislatures, prior to and pending the events of 1861, but this is not a chapter of political history that is pleasant to reflect upon, during the heated term. For lighter matter, we therefore turn to the doings of the Democratic Legislature of Ohio, elected in 1867, and which has been in continuous session, with odd intervals of adjournment, pretty nearly ever since. The Buckeye legislators of the Democratic faith illustrate most admirably the difference between the professions of a party seeking power, and its action when once it has obtained control. When they carried the Legislature in 1867 the Democrats were more astonished than even their opponents, but they quickly recovered, and soon got in excellent fighting trim for a raid on the State Treasury. For instance, they spent on the mileage and per diem of members—increasing both above the usual rates—the sum of $250,624 10. This was not doing bad for retrenchers and reformers. The Clerk of the Senate, and editor of the Ohio *Statesman*, drew from the Treasury, per diem at the rate of five dollars per day for *eight hundred and forty-five days*, for the two years of the Senate's life. As there were only seven hundred and thirty-one days in the two years, according to the calender, it seems curious how the Secretary of the Senate managed to do eight hundred and forty-five days labor for the State. Such an extraordinary aptitude for multiplication suggests that the official would be a good man to doctor population statistics for Chicago, or election tables for the *World*. But if we are struck with admiration by the arithmetical accomplishments of the Secretary of the Senate, what shall we say of the Chief Scribe of the House? He drew from the treasury for the year 1868, five hundred and sixty days' pay, and if he does as well for the current year, of which there is every probability, he will have extracted out of the two years no less than *eleven hundred and twenty days'* service, and of course his pay from the treasury at the rate of five dollars per day. This seems to take the lead, considerably, of the Pennsylvania "pasters and folders," and it induces a feeling of chagrin. We always thought the P. & F.'s were themselves, their only parallel, but the achievements of the Democratic officials of the Ohio Legislature throw them so far in the shade, that they may as well send up the sponge.

The other doings of the Ohio Legislature in devising ways and means to squander money, show an equal aptitude for plunder. Luckily for the people of that State, the Constitution holds a tight rein over the legislators, and they are without power to indulge in special legislation, but still this salutary provision was in some instances disregarded, and the courts of the State may be called upon to declare certain acts of a special character unconstitutional. A grand summary of the performances of the Democrats in Ohio, when once they obtained power by promises of economy and retrenchment, shows these lessons:

"1. That the Democratic General Assembly has added more largely than any that ever existed, to the public debt, resulting from changes and additions upon the statute book.

"2. That it sat longer, at a higher *per diem*, and did more business than any other Legislative body in the history of the State.

"3. That it expended money profligately on party favorites, and for unusual and extraordinary purposes.

"4. That it authorized local burdens almost without limit, and at a rate per cent. unprecedented in the history of any State.

"And that it did many other damaging and objectionable things, to the detriment of the prosperity of the State."

Who can doubt but that greater evils, and a more reckless expenditure of money, would follow the control of the next Legislature of Pennsylvania, by the Democratic party? Our views have been very frankly expressed as to the duty of Republicans, when a corruptionist presents himself for renomination and re-election. Don't vote for him either in convention or at the polls, for the reason, familiar to our readers by this time, that it is better in the long run that the thieves in the Legislature should be opponents of the Republican party than its ostensible supporters. But the severe medicine administered by the press of the State, identified with the cause of legislative reform, and the outspoken and manly utterances of our most trusted and honored public men, relieves us of all apprehension as to the composition of the Republican side of the next Legislature. Of course, it is possible that in some instances the shysters may obtain seats by the liberality of their pledges, and the influence of private interests, but still the fact seems indisputable that the great majority—seven-eighths we may say—of the Republican candidates have been nominated on the distinct issue of legislative reform. They may prove false to their pledges; but such treachery will seal their future as legislators and citizens.

But the fact we wish to call attention to, as a fitting addenda to the achievements of the Democratic Assembly of Ohio, is that in this State the Democrats have everywhere nominated for re-election the bold and unblushing knaves of last winter's operations at Harrisburg, and from Democratic strongholds there will pour into the State capital next January the most unscrupulous "pinchers" and "roosters" that ever dishonored the lawmaking power of the State. There is no blinking this fact. The Republicans of Pennsylvania have put forth an earnest effort to reform their representation, and compose it of men who will labor to root out existing abuses and stop all treasury leaks. In this effort they may not have been everywhere successful, but the intent has been everywhere apparent. The opposition, on the contrary, have made no issue of the kind in their Legislative nominations; their newspapers have acquiesced in nominations (as in Philadelphia) of men better fitted for an honestly earned place in the criminals' dock than in the capitol of Pennsylvania; and finally, if by any unexpected chance, they should obtain control of the next Legislature, Harrisburg will witness scenes of corruption and profligacy that have never been paralleled in the Union. We assert this with some knowledge of the men nominated in Democratic strongholds, who are likely to dictate the policy of their party in the Legislature. We would gladly have welcomed any indications of a co-operating spirit on the part of the Democracy, to secure men of integrity and capacity in the Legislature; but, unluckily, wherever they possess the power to do good they wield it to perpetuate evil.

DROUGHT prevails in South Carolina, says the Charleston *News*, but the whether, which is unfavorable to corn, will improve the quality of land cotton, and will give us an early crop, if not so large in quantity as was at one time expected. In the low country the rice is suffering for want of rain. The small streams are so salty that the fields cannot be flooded, but long-continued showers will enable the planters to make an average crop. From the Sea Islands the cotton reports are highly favorable, and there is every reason to expect a better crop of long cotton than we have had for many years. The caterpillar now can do no harm. Our great foe is powerless.

A SCOTCH merchant in Oporto was lately sentenced by the Portuguese Government to six years' banishment for teaching Protestant doctrines within his own house. Portugal is the only country in Europe (Rome excepted) where such a thing could now occur. A revolution is required in Portugal.

## GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

James Fisk, Jr., has furnished the Erie Railway offices in the Opera House, New York, in the most gorgeous style. The furniture cost $250,000. Among the furniture are two $1,000 chandeliers, a $1,000 wash basin, several $500 doors, a $500 desk, a $500 office chair, studded with gold nails, and a $1,000 range for cooking. The clerks will get their meals in the building gratis. The rooms are furnished with splendid baths. The iron safe is twelve feet square, and cost an immense sum of money. One entire floor is fitted up with type and presses, and the company intend doing their own printing.

A citizen of Philadelphia who used a weak solution of carbolic acid as a wash to neutralize the offensive odor arising from a cancer, discovered that the latter was entirely removed by the application. The solution consisted of one-fourth of an ounce of acid diluted in a quart of water.

The island of Montecristo—made so famous by Alexander Dumas in his popular romance, "Count Montecristo"—has been purchased by the Italian Government from an Englishman by the name of Watson Taylor for 100,000 francs. In former years the island of Montecristo was the retreat of the monks of St. Basil, and later one of the hermits of the order of the Calmadolensi. At other times it became also the refuge of pirates.

Sacramento has doubled in population since 1865; it now contains 22,000 people. A system of levees has been completed, protecting it against future danger from floods; their aggregate length is twelve miles, and they cost over $1,000,000.

It is said that a cup of coffee is a sure barometer; if you allow the sugar to drop to the bottom of the cup, and watch the bubbles rise without disturbing the coffee. If the bubbles collect in the middle, the weather will be fine; if they adhere to the cup, forming a ring, it will be rainy; and if the bubbles separate without assuming any fixed position, changeable weather may be expected.

A Boston *Transcript* correspondent in Merida, Yucatan, quietly proposes that the United States send 5,000 good troops to that distracted peninsula to exterminate the degraded race of savages who dwell there. They render civilization impossible, and outnumber the whites more than 500 per cent. Moreover, the writer rather more than insinuates that their perpetual rebellions are surreptitiously aided by the British in the Belize.

It is stated that a week or two prior to the fall of the Truesdell bridge, at Elgin, Illinois, an attempt was made to drive an elephant belonging to a circus across the structure. Arrived at the bridge, the elephant put out one of his fore feet and cautiously bore down upon it. Not satisfied with the test, he turned away. Another attempt being made to force him across, he subjected the bridge to another test, shook his head, and, resolutely refusing to trust his weight upon it, he forded the river instead.

The *Staats Zeitung* (Chicago) approves of the action of the "German Legal Protective Association" of Pittsburgh, instituting suit against all who perform any kind of labor on Sunday, for money, as railroad officers, street car conductors, etc., in retribution for the oppressions fastened upon the Germans by the enforcement of the Sunday laws there, and says that in order to be consistent to the last, preachers, too, ought to be placed upon the list of those inculpated.

A letter from Southern Illinois says the crop of strawberries and raspberries has been the largest known, that blackberries are now abundant, that apples, pears, peaches, and quinces are promising well, that the wheat crop is larger than ever before, and that other farm and garden products are turning out well.

The grass crop in Vermont and through the Canadas was never better. Oats look fine, corn bad, and wheat backward.

A daily newspaper man who has just got out of the traces, says he is becoming quite well acquainted with his family. He discovered to his surprise that his daughters could wash the dishes, cook a meal and play the piano. He never had time to learn these facts before.

Some careful "parient" says: "A single immature apple may cause a dozen visits of the doctor and a dozen sleepless nights." To which the Hartford *Times* thus: "Even a ripe one is reputed to have caused protracted suffering, and of a very diffused character, for a hundred generations." We fail to find any evidence that the fruit "of that forbidden tree" was ripe. Indeed, from the direful consequences we always suspected that it was green.

### Senator Wilson on the Virginia Election.

Senator Wilson has an admirable article on the late election in Virginia, in this week's *Independent*. He scouts the idea that the result was in any sense a Democratic victory, though "whether or not it shall be made so, depends on the future. It may inure to the benefit of the Democratic party, or, by wise and prudent action, it may become the occasion and afford a foundation" of a large and powerful political organization which shall fully accept the logical results of the rebellion, restore to the Old Dominion something of what she madly threw away, and make her what she should be—a great and glorious commonwealth." He proceeds to give a history of the various reconstruction movements in the State, showing up vividly the efforts of the original reconstructionists to keep their party conveniently small, and concludes as follows:

There cannot be a shadow of doubt in the minds of those acquainted with affairs in Virginia to the spring and early summer of 1867 that, had a wise, earnest and unselfish effort been made at that time a reconstruction party could have been formed that would have founded a liberal constitution, adopted it, sent a delegation to Congress, and given to the grand legend a majority of many thousands. There were then many thousands of white men in those forests, in spite of the rebellion, imperiled the traditions of the past, the memories of those days when they acted with the great national party of the whole country, some under the lead of Henry Clay and some under Jackson, opposing and helping to overthrow the mischievous doctrines of nullification, who could have been counted on to carry to a successful issue such a plan. I believed then, and I believe now, that there was a time when a liberal, just and unselfish policy would have made Virginia a strong loyal and republican State. Although the golden opportunity was lost, and with it was lost much that can never be regained, it may not be too late to bring together into one organization, that shall be truly loyal to country and liberty, a commanding majority of the state. Thousands of men who voted for Mr. Walker have no sympathy whatever with the Democratic party. Perhaps wise, temperate and healing counsels may yet bring into political association a dominant party, composed of the body of those who voted for Mr. Wells and a large portion of those who voted for Mr. Walker, that will support the administration of Gen. Grant and aid in carrying forward the great work of education and development which Virginia so much needs, and of which she is so grandly susceptible.

It is decidedly refreshing to hear such talk as this from a man of Senator Wilson's standing and authority in the Republican party, especially Republicans have been disposed to snub Gov. Walker, and mock at his professions of loyalty to the country and fealty to Gen. Grant's administration, and to shut the door in the faces of Southern men generally, unless they call themselves "Radicals." Senator Wilson certainly proposes a more excellent way, unless it is the desire to give the impression to the country that the Republican party is full.

THE reason that the price of beef cattle did not break down, early in the summer, according to expectation is explained in this way: An immense number were thrown upon the Chicago market; the importation of Texas stock continued here, in spite of the prohibitory State law; a number of distilleries stopped working, and the cattle, at that time being fed in them, were thrown upon an already overstocked market. One or two leading stock men in Illinois—indeed, it is said that one heavy cattle raiser almost alone—initiated and carried out the movement—came on to Chicago and commenced purchasing cattle freely, and sending them back in the country. The thing succeeded, and prices were kept up to double what they would otherwise have been. Cattle are now selling at prices ranging from $5 50 to $7 00 per hundred on the foot. Had it not been for this bull movement of one or two bold operators, prices would probably have receded to half these rates. This bold operation illustrates the power which concentrated wealth possesses to raise the price of commodities in its interest.

THE New York *Times*, which is a member of the New York Associated Press, dissents from the *Sun* in regard to the French Cable, especially its course towards the President, who has simply accepted the guarantees exacted before permitting the new company to land the Cable. "Under such circumstances," says the *Times*, "we believe the whole country—outside the present Anglo-American monopoly and its peculiar friends—very peculiar they must be when found in the New York Press, so immediately interested in cheap telegraphy —are now prepared to say, *Let the new cable come on.*"

IN behalf of Engineer Griffin, through whose carelessness the Erie accident occurred, it is said that he had been deprived of sleep for forty hours and was worn down with work. He is said to be a man of temperate habits and usually very careful in performing his duty. It is well said that it is no use to have regulations that employees shall not go to sleep, and yet compel those employees to violate them by not allowing them to have their stated rest. Nature is superior to all law and railroad regulations, and if Mr. Griffin's rights are violated it will assert them in the end. But it is disputed that Griffin is entitled to this plea.

SEVERAL prominent Chicago firms of grocers have resolved to no longer submit to the swindle of being sold short-weight packages of fish. A paper of that city remarks that if there could be a combination of consumers to prevent themselves from being victimized by short cords of wood, short tons of coal, short weight in meat and groceries, there would be established another system of protection which would be directly in the line of good liberal bigger and more rascally than that connected with the repacking of fish. And the remark is appropriate to other latitudes than Chicago.

CONCERNING the French cable the Washington *Chronicle* says: "As the matter stands at present, the Company have given a written pledge to the Government of the United States to conform to any and all rules and regulations which Congress may hereafter make with reference to foreign cables landing on our shores. With this definite understanding with the company the authorities have granted it the privilege of landing its cable, and it now remains with the Congress of the United States to determine whether it will sanction such action. In view of the fact that the French Government has refused to grant similar privileges to an American company. The French company can, of course, speak for itself in regard to its future action, but it can hardly be expected to be the official exponent of the views of the French Government on the subject, and until we learn authoritatively that the latter is prepared to confer the privilege on an American company of landing a cable on French soil, it would be more in keeping with our self-respect to yield no countenance or encouragement to the corporation referred to."

## EDUCATIONAL.

### Do We Need Another Female College.

*To the Editor of the Pittsburgh Commercial:*

The movement that has recently been set on foot for the establishment of another College for the education of young ladies has awakened considerable interest and promises a successful issue. There are those, however, who are still in doubt as to whether there is a real demand for such an institution. The question is asked, are there not already schools enough of a sufficiently high order to meet the wants of our city and community? As to whether there is a necessity for the establishment of a college of the character suggested, depends much upon the stand-point from which we view the subject.

If we are so thoroughly utilitarian in our views that we can see nothing in any enterprise, but the expenditure or accumulation of wealth, then I grant it, the standard of female education need not be elevated, neither the facilities for obtaining it increased. Our mines may yield more coal, our glass and iron works, our oil refineries and manufacturing establishments of every kind, may continue to increase the wealth of our city. Our people may live as long and get rich as fast without another college as with it. But is there not something else quite as worthy of our attention as the material prosperity of our citizens? While we are trying to make our city a great commercial center, and while we want so to manage its interests as to increase its wealth, can we not at the same time give heed to the intellectual culture and refinement of our people?

Certainly one of the first duties a father owes his children is to give them the advantages of education if it is within his power. Nor is education of reference to a community. Just as a family is elevated socially, by the mental culture of its members, so the entire population of a city or community becomes more thoroughly refined—is intellectually, socially and in every way lifted up in proportion as its educational advantages are increased. Wealth can never atone for ignorance. It is sound religious education that gives stability of character, social influence and moral power to a people. In order to do this these advantages must be enjoyed by our daughters as well as by our sons. By increasing the per centege of educated women you put into effect a refining process that will very rapidly elevate socially and intellectually, the entire population. This is one object which we aim in the establishment of the college. By founding an institution that will accomplish for young ladies what colleges of the first-class accomplish for young men, we hope to elevate the standard of education, to make it more popular, to bring it within the reach of the largest number possible, and so to benefit the entire community.

Should not such an object appeal to the liberality of our intelligent citizens?

One other reason why we should encourage this enterprise is, that so many of our people owe it to their children to provide a necessity of sending their daughters to eastern institutions. This is objectionable because of the immense expense attending it. Costing, as it does, from eight to fifteen hundred dollars a year, of course only the more wealthy of our people can avail themselves of these advantages. It is urged, I know, that many think it better to send their children from home for other reasons than the one to which I have alluded. But why is it that home go west, since the advantages for getting from home learning, self-reliance, &c., are certainly as great as they are as eastward? Is it not because of a general conviction that the institutions of the east are superior to those of the west? But I know not why Philadelphia, New York, or any of our New England towns should be so favored of educational advantages superior to those of Pittsburgh. Suffice it to say, we stand why we should allow ourselves to be dependent upon the east for the training of our daughters.

Another reason, let me mention. A college of the character suggested would exert a wide spread influence, and reflect credit upon the city. Pittsburgh with its colleges of immense iron mills, glass works, and other manufacturing establishments, and so they are convinced we are an energetic and money making people. As to educational institutions, of which other cities boast, we have nothing to exhibit that is worthy of our wealth and numbers. These are some of the reasons why all our public spirited citizens favor this movement. That such an institution would bring our city substantial benefits of immense value can certainly not be doubted by those who appreciate the advantages of education. BONO PUBLICO.

## PERSONAL.

The reconciliation between Millard Fillmore and Thurlow Weed, has given rise to a thousand and one rumors, not the least of which is that an effort will be made to bring about a similar meeting between Mr. Weed and Hon. Horace Greeley. Though Mr. Greeley speaks in the most bitter terms of Mr. Weed, Thurlow, it is said, has lost his enmity, and has expressed a desire to have a peaceable settlement. It is reported that a prominent gentleman, an ex-Governor, is to go to New York for the purpose of making proposals to Mr. Greeley. It is a powerful combine to which he will be asked to bring together, and an amicable adjustment of all their differences effected.

Commodore S. S. Lee, a brother of General R. E. Lee, died at his home in Stafford county, Va., on Thursday. Before the late war he was a Lieutenant in our navy. He threw up his commission, was made a Confederate Commodore, and had about as much to do as a "Swiss Admiral."

General Sherman was entrapped into making a speech at Dartmouth. He hesitated and said, by way of apology: "I am simply a plain soldier, and can say what I have to say in few words, direct to the purpose, and if I set any special subject whatever worthy of this occasion, I would endeavor so to pursue it. In other words, he had not a reservoir of eloquence "on tap," as soldiers term an unlimited demand. Nevertheless he spoke at considerable length.

Says a Paris letter: The Emperor, Empress, and Prince Imperial, now that the weather is fine, drive out nearly every day along the Champs Elysees and in the Bois. Familiar as their appearance is to the public, the streets are always lined when it is known they are to pass. The Prince is an intelligent and engaging-looking little fellow, with an expression of sadness in his face that may be the herald of his coming doom. He is in better health than he has been, but is still suffering from bodily infirmities. His mother dotes on him. One can see her heart is centered in her only son, for her eyes are always upon him. Like Napoleon may I e dying of the forty or fifty mortal diseases with which the doctors are constantly supplying him; but, judging by his appearance, they don't hurt him much. He is very commonly little in size, and is very dull and his face perfectly impassive. He might well be mistaken for a Hebrew clothes dealer of long experience, who, having turned his attention to the art of reading a physiognomy, had resolved to make his intentions inscrutable. He reminds you of one of Cham's caricatures, with his broad shoulders and short legs. But his short, little legs, that seem incapable of supporting their weight that has been so unnaturally thrust upon them.

Relative to the disease and death of Mr. Roebling, the distinguished engineer, the following facts are stated: He had a severe cold water treatment of his own and insisted upon treating himself. His friends cannot but think now, that if he had submitted himself to the hands of an experienced surgeon, the result would have been different. But Mr. Roebling was a man of indomitable will and perseverance, and the counsels of his friends were as naught. Until last Tuesday a week, he was, apparently, progressing rapidly and favorably, but on that day symptoms of tetanus or lock jaw, as it is more familiarly known, began to be shown, and the usual agonies of their appearance. The disease gathered in intensity until finally death ensued. It is now eight days since tetanus first showed itself, and nothing but that indomitable will of his has borne him up up through the intense sufferings of the spasms. Up to three o'clock this morning he was conscious of directions concerning his treatment, in writing, but at that hour it was noticed by those in attendance that his mind wandered, and that he imagined himself at the bridge office, busily engaged with the vast enterprise which has engrossed his thoughts for a year past. During the past week the spasms were those which are always associated with tetanus—a straightening, and making rigid of the muscles and nerves of the body. But an hour previous to his death it was noticed that another kind of spasms had attacked him. He now lost all consciousness and did not recognize those about him. These spasms attacked the heart and lungs, and he had three of them, and while the third prevailed he passed off, unconscious, apparently of pain. Dr. Brinkham, of Philadelphia, his family physician, was at his side at his death.

## POLITICAL.

The *Tribune* says editorially: "The President, we need hardly state, has had no part nor lot in the proposed nomination of his relative, Judge Dent, for Governor of Mississippi. Whether Judge Dent is a 'Conservative' Republican, a Radical, or a Democrat, is all one; it makes no shadow of difference. The President has taken no part in election of Governors by the people of the respective States, and is very unlikely to take any.

At the invitation of the Republican State Committee of Ohio, General Schurz has consented to devote a part of the time until October to the canvass in that State, as appears from a statement in a Cincinnati paper. At present the Senator is visiting his parents near Chicago.

Concerning the prospect in Tennessee a Nashville dispatch to the Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The Democrats are showing their hands all over the State, encouraged by the appointment of rebel and Democratic registers, who pay no attention to the requirements of the franchise law. They are repudiating both the Senter and Stokes candidates for the Legislature, and nominating men of their own. The prospect now is that very few Republicans of any kind will get into the Legislature.

The Wells men in Virginia have made arrangements to present their objections to the late election in that State to Congress, through the agency of a delegation which will doubtless reside in Washington until the matter is finally disposed of. Members of the delegation now there claim that one-half of the Cabinet, viz: Secretaries Boutwell, Cresswell and Robeson, are inclined to favor their proposition, but are not willing to go so far as to recommend a rejection of the constitution as adopted. It is, therefore, evident that their efforts will prove futile.

The Richmond *State Journal* of Thursday afternoon foresees a split between Gov. Walker and the newly elected State Legislature of Virginia. It believes that the Governor is earnest in his declaration of devotion to Republican principles, and that he will carry them out in his administration.

The Cincinnati *Chronicle* thinks that "when a Roman Catholic is nominated for Governor, and the Roman Catholic organ of the State breaks out in fresh denunciation and abuse of the common school system, it is time to protest that the school system is not an issue. Friends of the system are compelled to defend and maintain it against assault, and to take care that no harm shall come to it through the election."

### The Will of Henry J. Raymond.

The late Hon. Henry J. Raymond died worth about $450,000, a little over $250,000 was in real estate, the balance being in personal property. On petition of his widow, Juliette, Surrogate Tucker has granted letters of administration upon the personal estate left.

The petitioner recites that the petitioner resides at No. 124 West Ninth street, in the city of New York; that the deceased left no will; that the value of deceased's personal property does not exceed $250,000, that deceased left surviving him the following children: Henry W. Raymond (of full age), Mary E. Raymond, Lucy M. Raymond, and Aimee J. A. Raymond, minors. The petition concludes by asking that letters of administration upon the personal property be granted to the widow, jointly with Edwin D. Morgan.

The sureties on the bond given by the administratrix and administrator are George D. Morgan and John T. Terry, both of Irvington, Westchester county, each of whom swears that he is worth $250,000 over and above his debts and liabilities.


## ACROSS THE CONTINENT, NO. 2

### The Northern Pacific Railroad.

MR. SEWARD said in his Fourth of July speech in San Francisco, that he expected to live to see three Pacific Railroads. It is probable that if Col. Fremont don't spoil the Southern Pacific, he will not be disappointed. The Northern Pacific is as nearly a fixed fact as possible. Ground will soon be broken on it, when the work will be pushed right ahead. It is to run from St. Paul (practically from the head of Lake Superior, a distance of some 1,700 miles, to Seattle, on Puget Sound. This projected road, though farther north than the Union Pacific, is to be constructed on a lower level, and will, therefore, avoid some troubles from snow. Along the whole length of the Northern Pacific line not more than 250 miles will have an elevation exceeding 3,000 feet above the sea, while 1,100 miles of the present Pacific Road are more than 1,000 feet above the same sea level, and over 500 miles of the Union Pacific have an altitude of 7,500 feet. While the highest point on the present line is 8,262 feet above tidewater, the highest point on the North Pacific will not be more than 4,000 feet above tide-water. The following facts are interesting: From the Pacific at San Francisco to the lakes at Chicago it is 2,421 miles. From the Pacific at Seattle to the lakes at Du Luth it is only 1,774 miles. From Seattle to Chicago, by way of Du Luth, all rail, it is 2,140 miles. From New York, via San Francisco, *via* Chicago and Omaha, it is 3,323 miles. From New York to Puget Sound, *via* Chicago and the Northern Pacific route, it is 3,040 miles. Finally, from New York to Shanghae, *via* Chicago, San Francisco and the Midway Islands, it is 10,421 miles. From New York to Shanghae, *via* Chicago, the Northern Pacific and Puget Sound, it is 9,756 miles.

THE *Tribune* concludes an obituary notice of the late John A. Roebling as follows: "By his works shall ye know him,' says the Holy Book. Judged by that standard, John A. Roebling has left behind him a record inscribed on many a noble work, which shall stand for years as his most fitting monument. The fame of the warrior, the statesman, the scholar, is ephemeral, but to this man whose loss is so universally deplored, is vouchsafed fame which shall only die with his works. He needs no lofty monument, no sounding eulogy, no scholarly epitaph. He lives in his works."

## Union Republican Ticket.

STATE TICKET.

GOVERNOR.
**JOHN W. GEARY.**
SUPREME JUDGE.
**HENRY W. WILLIAMS.**

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE—THOMAS HOWARD.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES—MILES S. HUMPHREYS, JOSEPH WALTON, ALEXANDER MILLAR, JAMES TAYLOR, D. N. WHITE, JOHN H. KERR.
ASSISTANT JUDGE OF DISTRICT COURT—JOHN M. KIRKPATRICK.
ASSOCIATE JUDGE OF COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—F. H. COLLIER.
SHERIFF—HUGH S. FLEMING.
CLERK OF COURTS—CYRUS PHILIP BROWNE.
RECORDER—THOMAS H. HUNTER.
TREASURER—J. F. DENNISTON.
REGISTER—JOSEPH H. GRAY.
CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT—ALEXANDER HILLANDS.
COMMISSIONER—C. B. BOSTWICK.
DIRECTOR OF POOR—ABDIEL MCCLURE.

## WINES MEDICINALLY CONSIDERED.

PORT—Has a dark purple color, a heavy rough body, with a sweet, astringent taste, and is one of the most reliable of wines. Its astringent properties tend to make it a tonic. Sufferers from dyspepsia, while it possesses sufficient active stimulant properties to adapt it to low fevers. Is sometimes disagrees with the stomach, but this may be remedied by taking with the infusion of "sanagarce."

MADEIRA—Has a pungent, but very agreeable flavor, somewhat nutty flavor, rich and luscious and the aroma very fragrant. It has no bouquet. It agrees with the stomach better than Port, and is less likely to produce unpleasant result from long use.

SHERRY—Has a dry nutty flavor, no acidity, very agreeable pungent taste, delicacy, softness and durability, having much the same qualities as Madeira, minus the acidity.

CLARET—Possesses little alcohol, a thin body, red color and fresh fruity flavor, delicacy, lightness and softness. It is a capital drink to allay thirst, and may be used in copious quantities during the hot days of summer.

I take special care in the selection of my Wines and Liquors, confident that with these, as with all other merchandise, the best is only the cheapest.

**ALFRED J. RANKIN, Druggist,**
44 SIXTH STREET, (formerly 86, Clair), above Penn, Pittsburgh, Pa.

## BACKACHE.

Pains in the Back, Hips or Groin are in almost every instance caused by some disturbance of the Kidneys or Bladder.

**Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills**

Are peculiarly adapted to complaints of this nature. They contain no mineral or poison, but these celebrated Pills, no one Diuretic Medicine has effected so many remarkable cures, nor become so universally popular. They never fail when taken according to directions. While the highest testimonials accompany each box, no one they do always. They contain nothing injurious to the most delicate female, and may be used in any quantity. They are adapted to all ages, can be given to children with perfect safety, and being sugar coated, preserves all their qualities and makes them easy to take.

**Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,**

Cure Gravel, Dropsy, Non-retention of Urine, Swamp-root, Diabetes, Obstruction or Inflammation of the Bladder, and all Diseases of the Urinary Organs

**Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills,**

Can be had at any Drug or Medicine Store, or from the Proprietor,

**Geo. A. Kelly,**
WHOLESALE DRUGGIST,
Cor. Wood street and Second ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.
Sent by mail on receipt of price—50 CENTS PER BOX.

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The following notice of guarantee, bearing our written signature, is attached to every package bearing our name:

GUARANTEED.—We will give $20 in Gold for each and every ounce of Adulterant is found in White Lead of our manufacture bearing our name. We guarantee Strict Purity and a degree of *Fineness and Whiteness Unequaled* by any other brand in the market.

BEYMER, BAUMAN & CO.

CAUTION.—Certain unprincipled parties, attempting the late large and increasing demand for our brand of White Lead (solely to our guarantee label,' are imitating the same, even to the color of the paper on which it is

Jas. T. Brady & Co.,

(Successors to S. Jones & Co.)

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BANKERS,

BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

Government Securities,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS

ON MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

Interest Allowed on Deposits.

MONEY LOANED ON GOVERNMENT BONDS AT LOWEST MARKET RATES.

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To Holders of 5-20 Bonds.

BY EXCHANGING YOUR 5-20'S FOR

U. S. THIRTY YEAR CURRENCY SIXES,

The Premium Received on the Exchange will pay the difference between Gold and Currency Interest for SIX YEARS WITH GOLD AT 133.

BONDS ON HAND FOR DELIVERY.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.

Cor. Fourth ave. and Smithfield st.


## FINANCE AND TRADE.

SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1869.

At the close of the week our local money market seems better supplied, and most of the paper offering at our banks of the customer class is discounted at the usual bank rates. Street rates, however, are unchanged and pretty well supplied with good paper. There is considerable demand for Allegheny Valley Railroad 7-30 bonds, but small lots, however, are on the market; 83 is bid and commission. These bonds are regarded a prime investment, and cannot be purchased in bulk at the current bids for them.

—The New York money market is abundantly supplied, and offerings are freely made at 6 per cent in choice collateral, with exceptional transactions at 5@7 per cent. All apprehensions as to the future working of money are said to have been allayed on the report this morning (which is generally believed on the street) that during the coming month of August the Secretary of the Treasury would purchase three millions of Five-twenties during the week, to be held unmutilated, subject to the future action of Congress, in addition to the Sinking Fund purchase, and that, too, without increasing his gold sales. This had a very perceptible effect both upon the gold and bond markets. The ease in call loans is favorable to more activity in discounts, but while the large accumulation of paper during the late monetary pressure rates are still high, choice grades of paper moving at 8@12 per cent., with chief dealings at 9@10 per cent.

—Government bonds opened firmly at about the closing quotations of last night, and continued strong up to the second board (the last board on Saturday.) The rumor—alluded to above—concerning the future movements of the Treasury, have kept five-twenties strong, while the continued exchange of them into the longer dated securities has produced an advance of ⅛ per cent. in the ten-forties, and ¼ per cent. on currency bonds, selling at 107¾ and its re-positively. This firmness is also materially assisted by the higher prices for gold.

—In the gold market the temper of speculation is in favor of a higher premium, predicted upon the large and increasing specie exports, those for the week footing up not much less than three millions.

The large "short" interest is also in itself a growing element of strength, while the report that the Secretary of the Treasury will not increase his gold sales during the month of August, notwithstanding such intimations of late thrown out, has materially stimulated the advance. The lending rates ranged from 6 to 1 per cent. for carrying.

The Fresney steamer St. Laurent sails to-day with $256,722 in specie. Concerning the shipment by the City of London we are unable to give any positive information, as reports range from $600,000 to $1,500,000; the amount shipped is generally believed to be not much short of a million. The agents of the line are extremely reticent in the premises, and decline any information whatever.

—The stock market is very strong on the Vanderbilt stocks and Reading. New York Central having ranged in extreme quotations from 183½ to 185½, Harlem from 137 to 138¾, Harlem from 136½ to 138¾, and Reading from 95 to 98.

Concerning the doings of the informal committees on consolidation held at Saratoga on Thursday, nothing definite is yet known, but from the movements of the stocks it is inferred that the meeting was a satisfactory one. Aside from these stocks the market is quiet on the whole, though in the main firm. Pacific Mail is the leading feature of the miscellaneous list, fluctuating between 91½ and 93½. The rest of the list, as well as of Express stocks, were quiet.

The smuggling table, mos up from dispatch received at J. W. Keanson's Stock Rooms, Apollo Building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Boards during the day:

| | 10 09 | 11 05 | 12 10 | 1 2 | 3 3 | 09 |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| July 24, 1869. | A M. | A M. | M. | P M. | P M. | |
| New York Central | 182½ | 183½ | 183¾ | 184 | 183¾ | |
| Hudson River | | 187¼ | | 188¼ | | |
| Harlem | | 137¾ | | 138¼ | | |
| Reading | 94½ | 95¾ | 96 | 96¾ | 96¾ | |
| Michigan Central | | 135 | | 135¼ | | |
| Michigan Southern | 105¾ | 105¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ | |
| Illinois Central | | 141 | | 141¼ | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 107½ | 107¾ | 108 | 108 | | |
| Fort Wayne | 125 | 125 | | 125 | | |
| Chicago and North-western | 79 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ | |
| do preferred | 91 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ | |
| Rock Island | 114½ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 114 | 114¼ | |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 74 | | 74¼ | | |
| Toledo and Wabash, pref | | | | | | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 161 | | 161 | | |
| St. Paul | | 87 | | 87¼ | | |
| do preferred | | 87 | | 87¼ | | |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 47 | | 47¼ | | |
| Pacific Mail | | 92¾ | | 93¼ | | |
| Western Union Telegraph | | 35 | | 35¼ | | |
| Adams Express | | 69 | | 69½ | | |
| Merchants Union Express | | 41¼ | | 41¾ | | |
| American M. U. Express | | 41¼ | | 41¾ | | |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | | 22¾ | | 23 | | |
| United States Ex | | 70 | | 70¼ | | |
| | 135¾ | 135¾ | 135¾ | 136¼ | 136¼ | |

A comparison between yesterday's and today's closing quotations shows the following changes:

| | Fri. | Satur. | Adv. | Dec. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| N. Y. Central | 183½ | 183¾ | ¼ | |
| Hudson River | 186½ | 188¼ | 2¾ | |
| Harlem | 136 | 138¼ | 2¼ | |
| Reading | 94½ | 96¾ | 96 | 96¾ |
| Michigan Central | | 135 | | |
| Michigan Southern | 105¾ | 105¾ | 106¾ | 106¾ |
| Illinois Central | | 141 | | |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh | 107½ | 107¾ | 108 | 108 |
| Fort Wayne | 125 | 125 | | |
| Chicago and North-western | 79 | 79¾ | 79¾ | 79¾ |
| do preferred | 91 | 91¼ | 91¼ | 91¼ |
| Rock Island | 114½ | 113¾ | 113¾ | 114 |
| Toledo and Wabash | | 74 | | 74¼ |
| do preferred | | | | |
| Chicago and Alton | | 161 | | 161 |
| St. Paul | | 87 | | 87¼ |
| do preferred | | 87 | | 87¼ |
| Ohio and Mississippi | | 47 | | 47¼ |
| Pacific Mail | | 92¾ | | 93¼ |
| Western U. Tel | | 35¼ | | 35¼ |
| Adams Express | | 69½ | | 69¾ |
| Merch U. Ex | | 41¼ | | 41¾ |
| American M. U. Ex | | 41¼ | | 41¾ |
| Wells, Fargo & Co | | 22¾ | | 23 |
| United States Ex | | 70 | | 70¼ |

—The basis of settlement between the litigants in the management of the Toledo and Wabash Railroad comprises the following points: The Erie party are to withdraw all suits; the company is to issue $1,000,000 new stock, to be evenly divided between the two parties to the controversy; the Alton and Toledo road, one hundred miles in length, is to be commenced within two months, and finished within eight months; the Decatur and East St. Louis road, now being built, is to be completed and consolidated with the Toledo and Wabash Company; no watered terms agreed on some time ago; the Erie party are to have three directors out of seven in the Toledo and Wabash management."

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue (Apollo Building) dealer in United States Bonds, State and Municipal Securities, Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Being represented in the New York Stock Boards every day while in session, he purchases and sells on commission any stocks on the regular lists on the same terms as the New York brokers. Governments, Gold and Railway Stocks purchased for customers on the usual margin.

## PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, } SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1869. }

There was but little life in our general markets to-day, but trade was as fair as looked for by merchants at this season of the year, and especially on Saturday. There is little or no change to note in prices.

We quote as follows, which are the wholesale store prices, unless otherwise noted:

ASHES—Sales of new at $2 00@4 00 ₱ bbl, as to quality.

BUTTER—Market dull. We quote prime to choice at 22@25c ₱ ₱. Some extra sold at 26c ₱ ₱.

EGGS—We quote fresh packed at 20@21c ₱ dozen.

APPLE BUTTER—Choice ₱ gallon 85c, and fair 60c.

BEESWAX—Pure ₱ ₱ 40c, and mixed with grease 30c ₱ ₱.

BERRIES—Sales of blackberries at 16@17c ₱ quart, and raspberries at $1 65 ₱ bucket.

LARD OIL—Market firm and active, at 48 ₱ gal for extra No. 1, and $1 12 ₱ gallon for No. 2.

BACON, LARD, ETC.—Market firm and active. We quote shoulders at 15c; rib sides 18c; clear sides 18@19c; canvassed sugar cured hams 22@c; canvassed country cured hams 20@21c; dried beef 22c. Lard in tierces 20@20¼c, and in buckets 21@22c.

CHEESE—We quote Goshen cheese extra at 18@c; Goshen common 17c; Hamburg 15c; Factory 16@17c.

SEEDS—Flaxseed is quoted at $2 50 ₱ bushel. There is some light inquiry for timothy seed, with a few sales in a retail way of very choice at $5 00 ₱ bushel.

DRIED FRUITS—Dried apples, ordinary, 8c, and choice 12c. Peaches, halves 12@14c, and 9@10c for quarters.

POTATOES—Old out of market, and new ₱ bush 60@70c ₱ bbl; $1 25 ₱ bush and very dull of sale.

SALT—Sales to the trade at $1 75@1 80, and $1 85@1 95 in a retail way.

TAR—Sales of North Carolina tar at $3 75@5 00, as to size of package.

PICKLES—Sales at from 75@90c ₱ hundred, as to quality.

HAY—Old hay from country wagons $20@27 ₱ ton, and new $18@24, as to quality.

MILL FEED—The Pearl Mill prices are as follows: For bran, wholesale lots required, 90c shipstuff, $1 10; middlings, $1 70; sweepings $2 05.

FEATHERS—Prime to choice 55@56c ₱ lb.

CURDS—Pure sap sugar, in boil, 20c.

VINEGAR—Pure apple vinegar ₱ gallon 21c.

CHICKENS—Sales of spring chickens at 60@ 65c ₱ dozen, by the coop.

BEANS—Dull at $1 90@2 00 ₱ bush.

CEMENT—We quote Johnstown hydraulic cement at $2 25 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—Sales of new honey at 35c ₱ ₱.

TOMATOES—Sales of New Jersey at $2 50@3 00 ₱ box.

PEACHES—A few inferior new peaches are in the market, and no choice. We quote Delaware at $1 50@4 00 ₱ box.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and without improvement in the demand. Prices remain unchanged, and well known brands are held in store firm at full rates, but common and low grades are dull and nominal. We quote fresh ground in good in bbls, at $5 50@6 50; choice spring do $6 50@7 25, and in sacks at $6 25@6 50; winter wheat is also at $7@7 50, and in sacks $6 75@7 25. We quote as follows, fresh ground articles, manufactured by the several mills in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and the Southern Side: Best brands, in barrels, from $7 50@8 00, and in sacks, $7 25@8 00; second best brands from $7@7 50 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 75@7 00; third quality, $6 50@6 90 in barrels, and in sacks, $6 25@6 50, and good extra and baker's flours, in barrels, from $6 50@6 90 in bbls.

CORN MEAL—We quote at 75@80 ₱ bush, as to quality.

GRAIN—The market continues quiet. New wheat is not offered in the market, although our millers are in the field from Southern Indiana, Illinois and Tennessee, purchased there from farmers, at a range of samples for new red, and 95@$1 10 for white and Amber. There is a fair milling demand for old red in this market at $1 85@1 90 per bushel, as to quality. New wheat is expected to open at about $1 75 per bushel. Oats are quiet and unchanged, with a fair supply. We quote by the car load at 65@66c and from store at 69@71c per bushel. Corn is scarce and firm at 80c per bushel from Elevator, and some sales of very prime yellow at higher and minimal figures. Rye is quiet at $1 25 ₱ bushel. Buckwheat is nominal at $1 20 ₱ bushel. In barley there is nothing doing.

WHISKY—Trade moderate and prices unchanged. We quote bulk sales at $1 05. Common rectified $1 05, and proof rectified $1 10 half ₱ gallon. Old corn $1 75 old Monongahela, two years old, $2 25, and old Monongahela three years old, $3 50 ₱ gallon. Very old wiskies are scarce and sell at high and nominal prices, varying from $5 00@8 00 ₱ gallon.

## PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

PA. CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, } SATURDAY EVENING, July 24, 1869. }

CATTLE—During the past week the market has been well supplied with common to medium Cattle, and prices 25@50c off from last week. Texas cattle have been plenty and very hard to sell, and most of them had to be shipped on East in first hands. The best of them was fully 50@75c lower than last week. Good to choice Cattle were not so plenty in proportion as other grades, and prices ruled without change from last week, but if there was any odds in price to note it was a little lower. The best to extra Cattle are quoted at $7 50@8 25 (only one car at the outside price reported); 1 ox and 1 steer weighing 1,700 and 1,710 lbs. from $7 00@7 37; Common 1,000 to 1,100 lbs. Steers from $6 50@6 75, as to flesh; Fair to good Oxen, $6 00@6 50; and $4 00 to 6 00 and Texas cattle of 900 to 1,100 at $4 00@6 00 per 100 lbs. Fresh Cows and Calves in fair demand; steers, and they had better remain in the West on grass until farmers commence feeding in the fall, for at present they are worth more at home than in this market. At the close of the market the pens, as usual, were about cleaned out.

HOGS—There has been a fair run this week, the receipts being very steady, and selling about as fast as received. Prices have been very steady all week, and the quality as a general thing have been very good, which fact has helped to push prices, and then again a large number of the drovers are fine enough for the best trade for them. It is anticipated that there will be more hogs received the coming week, and a probability of a slight decline, should the receipts be large. The sales were selling brisk at the following quotations:

| | |
|---|---|
| Good to extra Philadelphia | $10 00@10 25 |
| Good to choice Baltimore | 9 75@9 90 |
| Good to choice York | 9 00@9 25 |
| Mixed to Yorkers | 8 50@8 75 |

SHEEP—The market has been but lightly supplied this week and prices have advanced steadily during the week, aggregating an advance of full one-half cent per pound on best grades, owing to the light receipts and an advancing market East, from the East were not so favorable, but the prospects are favorable for a large supply for the coming week at about this week's prices. At the close of the week all were cleared out. Some dealers are anticipating a heavier run the coming week, which is not unlikely. We quote selected to-day at 5½@5¾c; good to decent to fair 5@5½c ₱ lb sheep, $1 50@5 50; common stuff, 50 to 75c; and $1 00@1 50 per chicken; lambs 25c@5c ₱ head. Shippers had better forward nothing but good articles at present if they wish to get 5¾@6c ₱ lb.

## PITTSBURGH STOCK MARKET.

| Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|
| Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. | 30 |
| Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago R. R. | 125 |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R. | 50 |
| Pittsburgh, Cincinnati and St. Louis R. R. | 50 |
| Allegheny Valley R. R. | 50 |
| Pittsburgh and Erie R. R. | 50 |
| Pittsburgh and Connellsville R. R. | 30 |
| Pittsburgh, Virginia and Charleston R. R. | 50 |
| Cleveland and Pittsburgh R. R. | 50 |
| Little Miami R. R. | 50 |
| Columbus and Xenia R. R. | 50 |
| Pittsburgh and Steubenville R. R. | 50

The Daily Commercial.

## CITY MATTERS.

Sunday.

Things wore a quiet aspect yesterday, not a case of disorderly conduct being reported at the Mayor's office. During the whole day the various passenger railways were running as usual, and the soda fountains in most of the drug stores in the city were in full tide of success, and they were liberally patronized. Cigars, too, were sold at some of the drug stores, and, possibly, something more. The rum shops, barber shops, and such like, were closed up, but the livery stables did a large business judging from the number of buggies and carriages upon the street. Omnibusses traveled the streets with the usual placard, "U. S. mail," displayed, and the so-called church trains arrived and departed as usual. We are informed several persons were noticed with pencil and note book in hand taking the names of those engaged in worldly employment yesterday, and the presumption, of course, is that they they are members of the Mutual Protective Society. The committee of said society having in charge the matter of making information will, according to previous arrangement, meet at Sanger Hall, corner of Grant street and Seventh avenue, at ten o'clock, where they will consult with their attorney and make the necessary informations. We hope to be able to lay before our readers to-morrow the result of the committee's work on Sunday.

### Arrest of a Fugitive.

Officer Moon, of the Mayor's police, assisted by an officer of the Court of Philadelphia, yesterday arrested a man named David Mayer on a process issued by the Court of Philadelphia, and placed him in the lock-up. From the statement of the latter officer, it appears Mayer was Secretary of a lodge of the order of Red Men in Philadelphia, and while serving in that capacity collected some $300 for the society, which he failed to account to them for. Subsequently he "skedaddled" to Pittsburg, no one knew where. About two weeks ago his wife and family came to Pittsburg, and it being ascertained that Mayer was here an officer was sent out to arrest him. The officer arrived on Saturday, and yesterday found Mayer on Webster street, in this city. He was taken to the lock-up and the officer was to take a requisition with him to Philadelphia at 2 o'clock this morning. Mayer formerly kept a saloon in Philadelphia.

PROPOSED REGATTA.—Some gentlemen were in the city from Crawford county last week endeavoring to arrange a regatta, to take place on Conneaut lake, near Meadville, some time in August, after the Hamill and Coulter race here. Our oarsmen gave them all possible encouragement by agreeing to enter the contest, and if the citizens of Crawford county lend their aid the regatta can be gotten up. It is proposed to have a single scull race, open to all comers, the first prize being $100 and the second $50. Henry Coulter, Gordon Jackson, James Hamill and others, we understand, signified their willingness to take part in the single scull contest. Prizes are also to be given for double sculls and four-oared boats, and in the event of the regatta becoming a fixed affair, we think the Xanthe, Union, McKee, and several other clubs could be induced to enter. The Crawford county authorities should do their utmost to have the regatta take place.

TWO MEN INJURED.—On Saturday afternoon one of the workmen employed in assisting to lay the water-main along Fifth avenue, Fourteenth ward, met with an accident. A section of pipe was being lowered into the trench, when it slipped and fell on the workman alluded to. One of his arms was broken, and he was severely bruised in various parts of the body. He was brought to town immediately after the accident, and a surgeon called to attend him. His injuries although painful are not in the least dangerous.

A German carpenter employed by Mr. Stout, and engaged at work on a new building in the Fourteenth ward, fell from the second to the first floor of the building on Saturday morning and bruised himself in various parts of the body.

FATAL ACCIDENT AT DENNISON.—On Monday morning last, says the Tuscarawas *Chronicle*, a man named Orrin Knox, a drover residing in Iroquois county, Illinois, and on his way East with two car loads of cattle, met with an accident at the railroad bridge over Little Stillwater, immediately east of Dennison, on the Pan Handle Railroad, which resulted in his almost instant death. He was standing on top of the cars when he was struck by the bridge mentioned, and falling between the cars to the track, several passed over him, mangling him in a terrible manner. His remains were conveyed to Delaware county for burial. The deceased was a wealthy and highly respectable citizen and leaves a widow and several children.

CHALLENGE ACCEPTED.—Walter Brown, the Portland oarsman, through his pupil and backer, John Tyler, Jr., of Boston, replies to the challenge of James Renforth, champion sculler of England, who offered to row any man in America a race for £200 and the championship of the world, announces himself ready to row Renforth a four mile, English sculler, straight-away for £400—£200 a side, and the sculler championship of the world—the party going abroad to receive the sum of £50 for expenses. The challenge also offers to row the Hickey Bros., the Australian champions, a double scull race on the same terms. It is said Brown and Tyler intend leaving for England about the 28th, to effect a match with Renforth.

HUGH FREEL.—Hugh Freel's name has often graced the column of a newspaper and oftener the docket at the watch-house and the jail register. He was committed to jail on one occasion for twenty days and his time expired yesterday. Hugh straightway made for the Allegheny river, and in the back of the fifth street divested himself of his clothing and with two others went into the river to bathe. A police officer noticing these actions and conveyed them to the lock-up. Hugh said he had been denied a bath for so long a time that he forgot about the existence of an ordinance prohibiting bathing in day light and so offended ignorantly. They were locked up for a hearing.

IN THE LOCK-UP.—We reported a day or two ago that Cyrus Fitch, an old man living in a hut on the bank of the Ohio river, Robinson township, had made information before Alderman McMasters, charging two brothers named Thompson with felonious assault and battery, they, as the old man alleged, having stoned him severely. Officer Blondin was placed in possession of the warrants, and yesterday he visited the locality where the defendants reside. He found William Thompson, one of the accused, but the body of the other could not be discovered, and he returned with William, who was placed in a cell in the lock-up. He will be taken before Alderman McMasters to-day for a hearing.

AN INSANE WOMAN.—A woman named Bridget Delaney, who for some time past has been living in the family of Mr. McNaughter, Second ward, Allegheny, exhibited symptoms of insanity on Saturday morning, and a watch was set on her movements. By some means she came in possession of a butcher knife and going to a new house being erected by Mr. McNaughter she attempted to kill one of the workman, a hod carrier. She was arrested and taken to the lock-up from whence she was subsequently transferred to the Allegheny City Four Farm.

OUR WATER SUPPLY.—It is probable that at the meeting of Councils to-day the recommendation of the Water Committee submitted at a previous meeting, for supplying the Twenty-third ward with water from the Monongahela river, by means of a stationary engine, stand pipes and pumps, will be acted upon. The matter was informally discussed at the meeting referred to, and recommitted to the committee with instructions to report probable cost, &c.

ACCIDENT.—A little boy named Henderson, in attempting to cross Pennsylvania avenue, on Saturday morning, in front of a passing wagon, was knocked down and run over. One of the little fellow's legs was broken, but he was not otherwise injured. The driver of the vehicle was arrested, but it appeared the accident was not caused by carelessness on his part, and he was released.

TROUBLESOME.—Saturday night the officers on duty in the vicinity of the Union Depot, found the well-known Tom. Williams drunk and acting in a disorderly manner. They took him a prisoner, but Tom. was in no wise disposed to act civil, and resisted the officers as much as possible. He was finally conveyed to the watchhouse, and on Sunday morning disposed of in the usual manner.

CATHOLIC FUNERAL.—Yesterday afternoon Patrick McCarthy, a member of the Young Men's Solidarity of St. Paul's Cathedral, was buried from the Cathedral. The St. Cecilia Cornet Band, also connected with the Cathedral, preceded the procession, and was followed by the members of the young Men's Sodality and a large number of carriages.

PAINFUL WOUND.—Joseph Woolridge, a carpenter in the employ of Hays & Co., builders, on Grant street, near Seventh avenue, while hewing a piece of timber with an adze, on Saturday, made a false stroke and inflicted a painful wound on his right foot. He was removed to his home and medical aid procured.

COMPLETED.—The work of removing the wooden spire on St. Paul's Cathedral has been completed, and a portion of the brick work has been removed. So cautiously did the men proceed in the removal of the timbers that not a single accident occurred. We suppose the dome will be erected immediately.

WITHDRAWN.—John Barry, who was charged before Mayor Brush with obtaining a gold ring worth $12 00 from J. Lincoln, jeweler, on Wylie street, by means of false and fraudulent representations, has been discharged, the ring being paid for and proceedings dismissed.

STILL ANOTHER.—We understand that another of the steam engines, now constituting a part of the Fire Department of this city, will soon be placed in the market, on account of debts against it. Colonel Phillips will no doubt secure it.

SUNDAY CASES.—The number of cases disposed of at the Mayor's office on sunday morning was twenty-two. The majority of the offenders went to jail for brief periods, very few of them having the wherewithal to liquidate the fines imposed on them.

THE MT. WASHINGTON INCLINE PLANE RAILWAY.—The Directors of the Mt. Washington Incline Passenger Railway Company held a meeting on Saturday last, at which it was decided to place the work under contract immediately.

STOPPED HIS CAR ON A CROSSING.—A driver of one of the cars on the Troy Hill branch of the Allegheny and Manchester Passenger Railway was arrested yesterday for allowing his car to stand on a crossing. He was held for a hearing.

BLACKBERRIES.—Blackberries are reported to be very plenty in all parts of the country. Large supplies will soon begin to come down from the mountains, by the Pennsylvania and Connellsville railroads.

FALL OF AN EMBANKMENT.—By the fall of an embankment in the excavation for Sands & Reineman's new building, on Fifth avenue, on Saturday morning, a laborer was slightly injured. Dr. Kern attended him.

THE STRIKER.—Mr. Paisley, Superintendent of the Fire Alarm Telegraph expects to attach the striking apparatus to the alarm bell on the Hazelwood Christian Chapel to-day.

ARRESTED FOR BATHING.—Several boys were arrested by the Mayor's police yesterday for bathing in the Allegheny river. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

OFFICERS DISCHARGED.—Three of the Mayor's police were discharged on Saturday—two for drunkenness and one for incompetency.

## CASES OF DROWNING.

**Boy Drowned in the Allegheny River—Coroner's Inquest—Body Found in the Ohio at Freedom, Pa.—Probable Identification.**

Between eleven and twelve o'clock Saturday morning, a little boy named Willie Bilthelser, whose parents reside at No. 16 Eighteenth street, Tenth ward, was drowned in the Allegheny river, near the foot of that street. He was playing on a raft moored in the river at the point mentioned, when he either fell or was pushed into the water and there being no person at hand to render him assistance, drowned. The body was recovered about nine o'clock on Saturday night, between the raft and the shore, by a man named Chas. Wick. Coroner Clawson was notified and yesterday held an inquest. Several lads testified that they had seen the deceased playing on the raft, but had not seen him fall in. They had been told by the coroner, that another little boy while playing with Willie, accidentally pushed him into the water and when he discovered that Willie was drowning he and his companions fled. None of these lads could be found, however, and the jury rendered a verdict to the effect that the deceased came to his death from drowning, the manner of drowning being unknown to the jury. He was nine and a half years old and was a bright intelligent lad. He was never known to have visited the river before, and his death should prove a warning to boys of his age who now so frequently go to the river.

BODY FOUND.

On Saturday afternoon the body of a boy was found floating in the Ohio river, opposite Freedom, Beaver county, Pa. The body was apparently that of a boy thirteen or fourteen years old, and was four feet six or eight inches in height. He was naked, hair dark red or brown, teeth perfect and body in a remarkably good state of preservation. The body might have been in the water eight or ten days. By advertising James Reed, Esq., or Wm. McKerr, Postmaster at Freedom, any information concerning the body may be obtained.

SINGULAR.—Since the above was in type we have learned that the father of the boy George Fishbaugh, who was drowned while bathing in the Monongahela river on Thursday last, called at the Coroner's office and, from the description given of the body, stated that he believed it to be that of his son. He has written, at all events, and will know by to-day whether it is or not.

### How to Deal with Disorderly Drinking Saloons.

Under the license law, the County Commissioners have authority to revoke the license of any tavern, saloon or restaurant keeper, who violates any of the provisions of the act, such as selling to a minor, to an intoxicated person, to a habitual drunkard, or for selling on any person on Sunday. The Commissioners, however, notwithstanding the fact that nearly every tavern keeper in the two cities has forfeited himself liable to forfeiture, have never revoked a single license. They seem to think that their duty ends with granting the license, and although that provision of the act requiring them to revoke for such causes is imperative, they act as just as binding on them as any other. But the people have another means for attaining the same end, and one much more much more frequently employed than it is. On Saturday, in the court of quarter sessions, S. D. Rothermel, Esq., presented a petition from a number of citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, asking that the license of Frederick Benner, proprietor of a drinking saloon at the corner of Monterey and Jackson streets, be revoked, for reasons set forth in said petition—it being alleged, among other things, that drunken and disorderly men are permitted to assemble at the house; and that good citizens, male and female, who are compelled to pass there, are subjected to annoyance and insult. The Court granted a rule on Benner, requiring him to appear on Saturday next, and show cause why the rule should not be made absolute. Those who are annoyed with disorderly saloons and restaurants, and those who are cognizant of violations of the license laws by liquor sellers, can have them closed up on account in a week's time. Most people would rather avoid an appeal to court, but since the license Board are not disposed to hear applications for revocation, this is the only course left for holding to account those who abuse the power conferred by their license.

### The Widening of the Greensburg Pike—Public Meeting at East Liberty.

The viewer recently appointed by Councils, to assess the cost of widening the Greensburg pike to sixty feet street, from Forty-fourth street to Butler street, have agreed upon the following rates of assessment: Seventy-five cents per foot on property fronting on the pike, between Butler and Forty-fourth streets (where the street is to be widened); between Forty-fourth street and Dennison avenue, near the Episcopal Church, East Liberty, forty-five cents per foot; and from Dennison avenue to the city limits, thirty-five cents per foot. The pike, from the Forty-fourth street eastward, is fully sixty feet wide, and through parts of East Liberty over hundred feet wide, and the property owners along that part of the street already of full width cannot understand the justice of paying a tax to widen that part westward of Forty-fourth street.

A meeting of the property owners interested was held on Saturday in Mr. Sprague's store, East Liberty, to take action in regard to the above assessment of the viewers. On motion of Mr. T. Aiken, Dr. John J. Marchand was chosen President, and Dr. J. J. Barnes Secretary. Mr. John P. Penney was called upon and made some remarks on the same.

On motion of Mr. Fears, a committee composed of Messrs. J. H. Hopkins, R. L. Fahnestock, B. H. Paulson and J. R. Canfield, was appointed to draw up a protest against the action of the viewers, and to obtain signatures thereto.

Dr. Barnes was requested to present to Councils, at their meeting to-day, a petition asking that Penn township be added to the list proposed until the parties interested have had an opportunity to be heard.

### The Allegheny Park.

The public drinking fountains in the Allegheny Park, which are supplied with the spring water, conveyed by means of pipes from two never-failing springs of water—one on the plank road above the city, and the other at the head of Bogtown. These springs have been a source of considerable annoyance for a number of years and in addition to their being made of practical use the erection of public sewers will be avoided. We observe that the Park Commissioners have advertising for proposals for constructing a stone fountain basin thirty-four feet in diameter on West Commons. This will be the largest fountain of the lot.

PAT MALLOY INJURED.—For some time past, a boy who goes by the name of Pat Maloy has been engaged driving a cart on the improvement on Roberts street. Saturday morning while going with his cart to the excavation the rope he used as a key stitch broke, and the bed of the cart dumping, he was thrown off. The bed on striking the ground immediately came back to its place and Pat was right in it when it and the body of the cart. No limbs were broken, but one of his feet were painfully bruised. He was taken to a house near by where he was rendered as comfortable as possible. The boy's parents have since moved to Pittsburgh recently, and he is left among strangers to do the best he can. He will be able to be at his work in a few days.

SALOON FIGHT.—At an early hour Saturday morning Kate Raney and Mollie McHenry indulged in a regular set-to in James Williams's saloon on Liberty street, in which the barkeeper also participated. When the police came upon them, they were throwing beer glasses at each other's heads regardless of consequences. The fairer sex were taken to the lock-up and at the hearing some hours later, the females were sent to jail for thirty days each, and the barkeeper discharged upon payment of a fine of five dollars and costs. On the way to the jail the two girls broke from the officer and gave him a lively race before she was recaptured.

ELECTION OF TEACHERS IN THE TWENTIETH WARD.—At an election held by the School Board of the Twentieth ward, the following persons were elected as teachers for the ensuing year: Principal, John P. Cameron. Assistants for School House No. 1, Miss Maggie Cramer, Miss Jennie Irwin. House No. 2, Miss Mattie D. Simpson. House No. 3, Miss Mollie E. Hamilton, Miss Anna B. Speer. Mr. Cameron formerly taught in Mifflin township, and is said to be in every way qualified to discharge the duties incumbent upon him.

TRIAL OF HOSE.—At the corner of First avenue and Wood street, on Saturday afternoon, the members of the Duquesne Steam Fire Engine Company tested a section of double leather and double cotton hose purchased by them. A pressure of two hundred and thirty pounds to the square inch was obtained before the hose bursted. The customary pressure is from eighty to ninety pounds to the square inch, and the result of the trial was very satisfactory, of course. A seven-eighth inch nozzle was used in the test.

HAMILL AND COULTER.—Wm. Haley is training Hamill and Gordon Jackson and George Speer have Henry Coulter in charge. Both men will likely remove their quarters to above the Dam to-day, Coulter using the Xanthe boat house, and Hamill that of the Union club for training purposes. Coulter has ordered his boat and it is expected to arrive shortly. It is unlike Hamill's in so far as it is wood instead of paper. The remaining $400 has to be deposited five days before the race.

FORBES STREET.—A meeting of the viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits on the opening of Forbes street, was held on Saturday last to hear objections to their report. There were several persons present, and one or two property owners, we understand, objected on the ground that sufficient damages have not been awarded them. The opening of this most important thoroughfare is therefore likely to be delayed awhile.

A TREAT.—About six o'clock last evening, Dr. Alex. Stevenson entertained a small crowd of persons in front of the Opera House, on Fifth avenue, with a religious discourse of about twenty minutes duration. At the close of the Doctor's remarks he passed among the crowd with his hat, but with one accord the crowd "went back on him," and not a cent was contributed.

PERSONAL.—Wm. A. Scott, son of Dr. John Scott, formerly a resident of this city, is a candidate for Clerk of the Courts of Clark county, Ohio. John Murray, Esq., of Pittsburgh (says the Ebensburg *Alleghenian*), was in town several days last week. Over forty years ago he published, for three years, the Cambria *Gazette*, the second newspaper printed in Cambria county.

FIGHT IN VIRGIN ALLEY.—Officer George Newbert last evening arrested two Italian boys, each about eighteen years of age, while engaged in a fight in Virgin alley. One of them was in the act of dropping a huge boulder on his opponent, who he happened to have down, when the officer interfered. They were unable to speak English. They were locked up for a hearing this morning.

HORSES STOLEN AT CANTON.—A dispatch received from Canton, Ohio, yesterday, says: A gray mare, with old saddle mark, and a roan mare, with fresh saddle mark, both fifteen or sixteen hands, were stolen here last night. One hundred dollars reward is offered for their recovery.

JUDGE MCCANDLESS.—An Erie paper says: "Among the occasional visitors to Erie, there is none more welcome than the Hon. Wilson McCandless, who, during the brief seasons he has been with us, has proved himself one of 'nature's noblemen,' a gentleman whose friendship it is an honor to possess."

HORSE RACE.—A race will take place to-day at Oakland Park, between "Prince Albert" and "Blind Tom," both blind horses, for a purse of two hundred dollars. Both are well matched and an interesting race is looked for.

PERSONAL.—Prof. G. J. Lucky, City Superintendent of Common Schools, is sojourning in the East.

CITY COUNCILS.—A regular monthly meeting of the Councils of the city will be held at two o'clock this afternoon.

## COURT PROCEEDINGS.

**Sentences Imposed—Application for Revocation of a Liquor License—The Board of Health and Cess Pools—Decision Rendered.**

**Court of Quarter Sessions—Before a Full Bench.**

SENTENCES.

Court met at ten o'clock on Saturday morning, and after the transaction of the usual routine Saturday business, the following sentences were imposed:

Charles St. Clair, who plead guilty to the larceny of jewelry from a jewelry store on Smithfield street, was sentenced to pay the costs of prosecution and to undergo two years' imprisonment in the Western Penitentiary.

Mary Maloney, convicted of larceny, was sentenced to undergo a further imprisonment of ten days in the county jail.

John Mulherron, convicted of unlawfully wounding Tno. St. Clair, was sentenced to pay a fine of thirty dollars and to undergo ten days in the county jail.

H. C. Matthews, convicted of an assault upon Arthur Martin, was sentenced to pay a fine of twenty-five dollars and the costs of prosecution.

SENT TO THE HOUSE OF REFUGE.

Robert Hawthorne, a lad aged thirteen years, who, with two other lads somewhat older than himself, was charged with the larceny of fifty dollars, was brought up, and after an examination the Court ordered his committal to the House of Refuge.

APPLICATION TO HAVE A LICENSE REVOKED.

In the same Court, after the above sentences had been imposed, S. D. Rothmel, Esq., presented a petition signed by a number of citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, asking that the license of Frederick Benner, proprietor of a drinking house at Monterey and Jackson streets, Allegheny, be revoked, or such other or further action be taken in the premises as Court may deem proper. Mr. Rothmel, in presenting the petition, stated that the petitioners interested have appealed to the Board of Health, and that the latter body had declined to act in the matter, on the ground that the question was one for the Court. The petitioners interested have also appealed to the Board of Health against the action brought by the Board of Health against the defendant for having emptied the contents of a cess pool without having first obtained a permit from the Board, as provided in the 6th section of an act of Assembly, approved April, 1862, defining the power and duties of the Board. The case was originally brought before Alderman Morrow, and a judgment rendered against Smith to the amount of twenty dollars, the penalty prescribed by law. The case came up to the Common Pleas on an appeal from the Alderman's decision, and was appointed to test the right of the Board to make such regulations as those under which he had been convicted. The question to be decided, His Honor said, was whether the defendant is legally bound to pay the penalty of twenty dollars, for violating the act of Assembly in question. The evidence showed that he did do that which the act prohibits, without having a permit, and therefore subjected himself to the penalty. There is no escape on that, although that provision of the act requiring them to revoke for such cause is imperative, it is just as binding on them as any other. But the people have another means for attaining the same end, and one much more frequently employed than it is. On Saturday, in the court of quarter sessions, S. D. Rothermel, Esq., presented a petition from a number of citizens of the Second ward, Allegheny, asking that the license of Frederick Benner, proprietor of a drinking saloon at the corner of Monterey and Jackson streets, be revoked, for reasons set forth in said petition—it being alleged, among other things, that drunken and disorderly men are permitted to assemble at the house; and that good citizens, male and female, who are compelled to pass there, are subjected to annoyance and insult. The Court granted a rule on Benner, requiring him to appear on Saturday next, and show cause why the rule should not be made absolute. Those who are annoyed with disorderly saloons and restaurants, and those who are cognizant of violations of the license laws by liquor sellers, can have them closed up on account in a week's time. Most people would rather avoid an appeal to court, but since the license Board are not disposed to hear applications for revocation, this is the only course left for holding to account those who abuse the power conferred by their license.

### Speer's Port Grape Wine.

For persons of sickly and debilitated constitutions it is especially recommended as a valuable tonic and invigorator. As a dinner wine it is pleasant and agreeable, and its exhilarating effects considerably assist digestion. For general family use, it cannot be excelled by the finest imported Port for taste, flavor, or juicy richness, while it is devoid of the deleterious and intoxicating qualities, which uniformly characterize foreign wines.—*Independent.*

Our druggists have it.

### Real Estate.

A. Leggate offers a magnificent array of choice property in city and country. Purchasers of all tastes and abilities will generally get suited, the assortment being so large and varied. Office 159 Federal street, Allegheny.

### Dubois' Mississippi Powder.

Eminent New York and Philadelphia Physicians claim that Dubois' Mississippi Powder actually cures Cancer. It is advertised in this issue. M

THE Best and Original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus and Calisaya, is Dr. Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The iron restores color to the blood, the phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing Dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by CASWELL, HAZARD & CO., New York. Sold by all Druggists. M*

### Tents for Camp Meetings.

Hunting and fishing parties, three sizes, for sale cheap, at J. H. Johnston's, 179 Smithfield street. MWF

### Rouse the System.

It is a sad thing to pass through life only half alive. Yet there are thousands whose habitual condition is one of languor and debility. They complain of no specific disease; they simply do not possess health, but they have no relish for anything which requires effort or sensuous pleasure to their more robust and entire fellow beings.

In nine cases out of ten this state of lassitude and torpor arises from a morbid state of the digestion destroys the energy of both mind and body. Were the waste of nature is not supplied by a due and regular assimilation of the food, every organ is starved, every function impaired.

Now, what does common sense suggest under these circumstances of depression? *The system needs rousing and strengthening:* merely for an hour or two, to sink afterward into a more pitiable condition than ever, as it assuredly would do if an ordinary alcoholic stimulant were resorted to, but radically and permanently.

How is this desirable object to be accomplished? The answer is given by thousands based on the unvarying experiences of a quarter of a century, in nearly every instance ranging into the digestive organs by a course of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS. Do not waste time in administering temporary remedies, but *make the system up* by recuperating from the wreck abroad. Bring back strength and energy, the great organ upon which all the other organs depend for their nurture and support.

By the time that a dozen doses of the great vegetable tonic and invigorant have been taken, the feeble frame of the dyspeptic will begin to feel its benign influence. Appetite will be created, and with appetite the capacity to digest what it craves. Sleep becomes untroubled and complete—nerve healthful blood, fit to be the material of flesh and muscle, bone and nerve, and brain, flows through the channels of circulation, instead of the watery pabulum with which they have heretofore been imperfectly nourished.


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Collections made on all the Principal Points of the United States and Canadas.

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National Life Insurance Co.,

OF THE

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

The NATIONAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY is a corporation Chartered by special Act of Congress, approved July 1, 1868, with a

Cash Capital of One Million Dollars.

And is now thoroughly organized and prepared for business. General Agents and Solicitors wanted, who are invited to apply at our office.

Full particulars to be had on application at our office, located in the second story of the Bank House, where Circulars and Pamphlets, fully describing the advantages offered by the Company, may be had.

B. S. RUSSELL, Manager.

Applications for Insurance in the above Company for Pittsburgh and Vicinity to be made to

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BRADLEY, President.
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Capital, - $400,000

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John G. Risher, J. V. McDonald,
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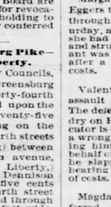
Sight Drafts on London.

WINE




THE BEST BITTERS.

FOR WEAKLY PERSONS.

BITTERS

Of SPEER'S WINE with Herbs and Roots, is by far

THE BEST

And most Reliable Tonic and Bitter in the market. The best is always the

*CHEAPEST!*

The Herbs, Barks and Roots used in

SPEER'S

STANDARD

WINE BITTERS!

Are Peruvian Bark, Camomile Flowers, Snake-root, Wild Cherry Bark, Calamus, Ginger, and such other Herbs and Roots as have always been found the most

Health-Giving

And invigorating. They impart

BLOOM

To the sallow, care-worn and lean person, and

BEAUTY

To their pale and sickly countenances.

LADIES

From Utah, South America and Europe are sending by Express for these Bitters.

Sold by Druggists generally. See that the signature of ALFRED SPEER, Passaic, N. J., is over the cork of each bottle.

GREAT WESTERN

Planing Mill and Box Factory

Cor. Third Street and Duquesne Way,

WILL FURNISH

Flooring, Weatherboarding, Sash, Doors, Blinds and Brackets.

JOBBING of all kinds carefully and promptly executed.

AGENTS FOR ROCK RIVER PAPER COMPANY

PATENT BUILDING PAPER,

Roofing, Felt and Quartz Cement. ws

INSURANCE.

ONE HUNDREDTH

SEMI-ANNUAL

EXPOSE.

JULY 1, 1869.

CAPITAL,

$3,000,000

ASSETS AT CASH VALUE, JULY 1, 1869.

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash on hand and in Bank - - - - - | $ 540,474 32 |
| Real Estate Unincumbered - - - - - | 253,319 14 |
| Mortgage Bonds - - - | 959,250 00 |
| Bank Stock - - - - - | 1,418 450 00 |
| United States, City Stock, and other public Securities - - | 2,181,039 50 |
| Total - - - - - | $5,352,532 96 |
| Total amount of Losses Paid since its organization - - - - | $25,300,000 00 |

Rates and Terms as Liberal as is consistent with Reliable Indemnity.

Applications for Insurance will be promptly attended to, and Policies issued without delay, by

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Alum and Dry Plaster

FIRE PROOF

SAFES

Are most desirable for Quality, Finish and Price.

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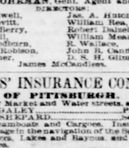

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Cannot be Sledged!
Cannot be Wedged!
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PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY, PAN HANDLE ROUTE.

On and after MONDAY, April 26, 1869, trains will depart from and arrive at Union Depot, Pittsburgh, as follows:

THROUGH TRAINS.

| | Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| Mail, | 2.00 a m | 12.15 p m |
| Fast Line, | 7.30 a m | 4.30 p m |
| Express, | 2.30 p m | 4.30 a m |

ACCOMMODATION TRAINS.

| | Departs. | Arrives. |
|---|---|---|
| Mixed Accomod'n, | 5.45 a m | 6